(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1933.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1784.

An act respecting the tonnage of veſſels.

WHEREAS the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels regiſtered in this ſtate are calculated by carpenters meaſure, by which means the citizens of this ſtate pay a greater tonnage than the citizens of any other ſtate, whoſe ſhips or veſſels of the ſame dimenſions, regiſtered elſewhere, are eſtimated differently, or at a much lower tonnage, and conſequently the citizens of this ſtate pay heavier duties at foreign ports: For relief therefore, and to place the citizens of this ſtate as nearly as may be upon an equality with the citizens of other ſtates, in foreign ports, as well as in the ports of the United States,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all ſhips or veſſels to be regiſtered ſhall have their tonnage aſcertained in the manner heretofore directed, except in the number to divide by, which ſhall be two hundred inſtead of ninety-five; and all ſhips or veſſels under regiſter, the property of a citizen of this ſtate, or one third of which is held by any citizen belonging to this ſtate, may and are hereby authorſied to take out new regiſters, dividing by two hundred, agreeable to this act.

And be it enacted, That the tonnage on all regiſters taken out agreeably to this act for and during the preſent year, be rated at two ſhillings per ton, and collected accordingly.

An act laying a duty on Britiſh veſſels, and for other purpoſes.

WHEREAS it appears by a proclamation of the king of Great-Britain, bearing date the ſecond day of July laſt, that the growth or produce of any of the United States is prohibited from being carried to any of the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands by any other than Britiſh ſubjects, in Britiſh built ſhips, owned by Britiſh ſubjects, and navigated according to the laws of Great-Britain: And whereas this proceeding, which excludes the veſſels of any of the United States from carrying the growth or produce of ſaid ſtates, or any of them, to any of the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands, or from importing or bringing from ſaid iſlands any of their growth or produce, is repugnant to the principles of reciprocal intereſt, and aims at the ſole monopoly of the carrying trade;

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That a duty of five ſhillings be and hereby is impoſed on every ton of Britiſh ſhipping, at the entrance or clearance of any ſhip or other veſſel, to be collected and paid into the treaſury in the ſame manner preſcribed in an act paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1782, entitled, An act for the defence of the bay, and to impoſe certain duties on imported articles.

Be it enacted, That an additional duty of two per cent. ad valorem, over and above what is now paid, or may hereafter be paid, by the citizens of this ſtate, be and hereby is impoſed and directed to be collected, in the ſame manner as other duties imported in veſſels the property of the citizens of this ſtate, or the United States, upon all merchandiſe, manufactures and commodities, the growth or produce of Great-Britain, or any colony or other place under the dominion of Great-Britain, brought or imported in any Britiſh ſhip, or other Britiſh veſſel owned or belonging in part or wholly to any Britiſh ſubject or ſubjects; provided that all merchandiſe, manufactures and commodities, being the property of any citizen or citizens of this, or the United States, brought or imported into this ſtate before the firſt day of Auguſt next, in ſhips or other veſſels owned as aforeſaid, ſhall not be ſubject to the payment of the duty aforeſaid.

Be it enacted, That no regiſter ſhall be granted for any ſhip or other veſſel owned in whole or part by any Britiſh ſubject, any law to the contrary notwithſtanding; and the maſter, owner or mate, of any ſhip or other veſſel for which regiſter is required, ſhall make oath that the ſaid ſhip or veſſel is not owned, either in whole or any part thereof, by any Britiſh ſubject.

And, For the more effectual removal and prevention of all reſtraints laid, or that may be laid, upon the commerce of the United States, *Be it enacted*, That the delegates from this ſtate to congreſs are hereby authoriſed and empowered, in the name and on behalf of this ſtate, to agree, and ratify any article or articles, by which the United States in congreſs aſſembled ſhall be inveſted with a power to prevent or prohibit the importation of all foreign goods or commodities in any other than ſhips or veſſels owned by citizens of the United States, or any of them, and navigated by ſeamen citizens of the United States, or any of them, or ſuch a proportion of ſeamen citizens of the United States, or any of them, as from time to time may be agreed to by nine ſtates in congreſs aſſembled; and the article or articles containing the power aforeſaid, of a power ſubſtantially the ſame, when agreed to by the other ſtates in the union, or that may be in the union, ſhall be conſidered, taken and held, as a part of the articles of confederation and perpetual union; provided always, that ſaid power ſhall not be exerciſed to the contravening any ſtipulation or, treaty between the United States and foreign nations.

LONDON, *September* 26.

THE Turkiſh miniſter, by commencing the war in the Crimea, will ſtand chargeable with the ſame fatal miſtake which our miniſtry made in America, by confiding in the aſſiſtance of thoſe who may ſtill have preſerved their allegiance. It is certain that even the Ruſſian accounts allow the defection not to be univerſal; but ſtill a ſmall number of turbulent men have ever been found more formidable, than an hoſt of peaceable ones; and of courſe thoſe Tartars who have accepted the protection of the empreſs will be found the ſtrongeſt allies.

The Venetians are upon the moſt friendly footing with the court of Ruſſia, and ready to give the empreſs every aſſiſtance againſt their antient enemy the Turks, that may be conſiſtent with the good underſtanding that ſubſiſts between them and other European powers.

Large orders have been received in Birmingham for muſquets, which are to be ſhipped for Peterſburgh for the uſe of the Ruſſian army.

A very reſpectable force will in future be kept up in the Eaſt-Indies by government; not only becauſe the European powers will do ſo, but becauſe the country of India have found the method of building men of war in that quarter of the globe, as is inſtanced in the 64 and two 50 gun ſhips taken at one of Hyder Ally's ports when the place capitulated; it is very likely, however, that they were building for the ſervice of France, and that many articles are wanting to complete them which are the produce of Europe. The Malabar coaſt abounds with a timber peculiar to itſelf, it looks like cedar, but its texture is much like that of our Engliſh oak in its beſt ſtate. The trees grow large too, but they are in general very rough and knotty. It is the only timber for ſhip-building in the country, a few pines excepted, which are of a very diminutive nature, ſo that India does not produce any thing for maſts or ſpars, nor have they any iron. The Dutch build men of war at Batavia: they have now two or three on the ſtocks. Their report that a ſhip built in India is done at ſuch a vaſt expence, is by no means true, though it was political to broach ſuch an opinion, as it was likely to reſtrain other powers on the ſcore of expence, till they began the experiment, and found out the duplicity of the Dutch.

Oct. 14. The laſt accounts from Peterſburgh particularly aſſert, that the empreſs will not relinquiſh the Crimea upon any conſideration, and that of courſe war with the Turks muſt be the inevitable conſequence, as the divan cannot conſent to ſuch a loſs of territory, without endangering the ſafety as well as the dignity of their empire.

The gentry of Ireland begin to ſee the combination of the volunteers in a very ſerious light, there being no power in that country that can in any degree check their demands, to what extent ſoever they may go; for there are no extremities to which popular aſſemblies may not be led when conducted by artful and deſigning men.

Oct. 22. The day after Sir Edward Newenham was elected a member of parliament for the county of Dublin, he advertiſed a requeſt that a county meeting be called, by the determination of which he might be enabled to give his voice agreeable to the delegated truſt repoſed in him. This is perfectly conformable to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, by which members of parliament are only conſidered as the attornies or agents of their conſtituents; and for an attorney or agent to ſpeak a language, or conſent to a meaſure contrary to the ſentiments of his employers, is a ſoleciſm in politics and in human tranſactions.

An hiſtorical correſpondent obſerves, that it is a bad ſign when the clergy deſert religion for politics. The annals of England ſhew how ſhe was prieſt-ridden in former days, it may greatly be apprehended, that thoſe days will return, ſince prayers are addreſſed to the king, inſtead of to the King of Kings, and ſince the prayer-book has been laid aſide for the ſtatutes at large. When Henry the IVth of France was dictated to by a prieſt on a political ſubject, he anſwered, "Open your breviary, father, and ſhew me if it be there you learn your politics."

IRISH VOLUNTEER MEETING.

Account of the Dungannon meeting in Ireland, September 28.

At half paſt twelve, the committee of correſpondence having taken their places, the remaining delegates, to the number of at leaſt 300, from 278 corps of volunteers, were admitted by tickets into the lower part of the diſſenting meeting-houſe; an amazing crowd of ladies and gentlemen occupying the galleries.

Colonel James Stewart, with unanimous conſent, was called to the chair, who opened the buſineſs by reading the call of the 45 corps met at Liſburn 1ſt July laſt, and their addreſs to the province, which had confined itſelf to the ſingle point of a more equal repreſentation of the people in the parliament of Ireland.

Before the buſineſs of the day was entered into the chairman read a letter from lieut. colonel Francis Dobbs, claiming his ſeat as the repreſentative of a volunteer company. Before the queſtion on his requeſt was put, it was explained to comprehend the idea that the aſſembly of volunteer delegates could not with propriety debate with any ſenſible officer. The queſtion thus explained and carried unanimouſly was, "That the conſideration of the letter be poſtponed till the ſecond day of the meeting."

This matter being carried with a ſhew of ſpirit and happy preſage of a coincidence of opinon, a venerable old gentleman, Mr. Stewart, of Kellymoon, roſe, and in a tremulous voice, expreſſive of fire, good ſenſe, and a warm heart to the glorious buſineſs of the day, urged the neceſſity of that aſſembly diſcovering in their conduct the moſt complete unanimity, as ſuch a line of conduct muſt infallibly lead to ſucceſs. The reverend figure from whom this animated addreſs came, and the manner of it, were felt by every perſon preſent, and did not a little tend to promote the perfect union which characteriſed the glorious proceedings of the day.

The committee of correſpondence, through their chairman and ſecretary, read a report of their proceedings, in which it appeared that they had opened a correſpondence with a number of the firſt characters in England; and had received anſwers fraught with moſt important information, all of which expreſſed the utmoſt zeal and certainty of ſucceſs, in the great undertaking. It appeared alſo that the vaſt and populous county of York, in England, that has made ſuch noble ſtruggles in a parliamentary reform, had in conſequence of the ſpirited conduct of Ulſter and Munſter, called a meeting for the cauſe of the preſent month—in order that the zeal of the two kingdoms operating at the ſame time, may level every difficulty, and reſtore the repreſentation of the people to that purity, without which, to uſe the words of the Ulſter addreſs to the other three provinces, "The unanimated "forms of a free conſtitution would be a curſe, and "life itſelf ceaſe to be a bleſſing." Such ardour has that country diſcovered already, that the ſociety for conſtitutional knowledge, compoſed of the beſt, and ſome of the moſt illuſtrious characters in Britain, have publiſhed the addreſs of the 45 corps to Ulſter in the public prints, and circulated copies of it gratis over that extenſive kingdom, in order to excite a ſimilar ſpirit to that which promiſes ſuch glorious effects in this.

The report being cloſed, the committee proceeded to lay before the aſſembly a ſyſtem of ideas on the ſubject of a reform; and propoſed them paragraph by paragraph—all of which were with very few alterations in point of expreſſion unanimouſly carried.

The biſhop of Derry, who was a delegate from the Derry corps, made a very eminent figure in the debate—till ſeized with a gouty complaint, he was under the neceſſity of retiring. His firſt eſſay was adjuſting ſome hiſtorical facts, relative to the early ſtate of the repreſentation of the commons, after the Norman conqueſt, in which he exhibited admirable quickneſs and perſpicuity. But in conſequence of its being urged in the courſe of the debate, that "As "the object of the meeting was a reform of the com-"mons houſe of parliament, the interference of the "peerage was informal and unneceſſary:" He delivered one of the moſt animated and intereſting orations that we remember to have heard. He avowed, that he was not afraid to ſay that he preferred that meeting, as a faithful, honeſt, and ſpirited repreſentation of the people, to every other meeting or ſenate he was acquainted with in either kingdom;—and in the cloſe of his ſpeech he drew a very mortifying picture of the preſent ſtate of the houſe of lords. He declared the higheſt reverence for the volunteers; their permanence, and their objects; but deſired the moſt ſpirited among them to point out a length for the ſervice and dignity of this kingdom, to which he would not lead or follow. He concluded by ſaying, that he would rather have an opportunity of ſerving Ireland, in the national convention of volunteer delegates, or even in the very loweſt of their committees, to any other mode of doing it in any other aſſembly.

His ſpeech was received with univerſal and marked applauſe; ſoon after which he retired from the meeting, having been ſeized with a ſlight gouty complaint, which has ſince we find ſubſided.

The meeting of the eighth of September, as far as property and rank conſtitute it, was more ſplendid and great, than any other of the former ones. There were preſent as delegates, acting under the inſtructions of their corps, fifteen members of the new parliament; beſides ſeveral in the galleries.

The aggregate number of volunteers preſented at the meeting, was not leſs than eighteen thouſand.

After the matter propoſed by the committee of correſpondence had been adopted, a member of the committee roſe, and read a motion in favour of a declaration of rights, expounding the conſtitution of Ireland, in order, as it is expreſſed, that Iriſhmen ſhould not have to ſeek for an acknowledgment of their independency in the journals of a foreign ſtate. In a ſpirited debate on the queſtion, every ſpeaker diſcovered a mark of regard for a meaſure, that from late tranſactions muſt naturally take place during the courſe of the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament—but objected to the uſe of its being then declared by a reſolution of that aſſembly, for the following reaſons, viz. That the call of the meeting having limited the object to the ſingle point of a more equal repreſentation of the commons, their companies had therefore given no inſtructions on that head, and that they could not conſiſtently act under that circumſtance; others alleged, that it was already ſo generally the ſenſe of the volunteers, that a notice of it in that place was unneceſſary; but the leading feature of objection was, that were the aſſembly to deviate in the ſmalleſt degree from the expreſs words of the call, a door would be opened for the diſcuſſion of a multiplicity of inferior points, which could

not be excluded, but on the general principle of an exclusion of all matter, save the *one* object of the call. The motion was, on these grounds, very cheerfully withdrawn by the mover.

ANNAPOLIS, *January 29.*

On Thursday evening last his Excellency the chevalier de la Luzerne, minister of France, arrived in this city.

By his EXCELLENCY
JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq;
Governor and Commander in chief in and over the state of Connecticut.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state, by their resolutions passed at their sessions holden at New Haven on the second Thursday of October last, have declared, that this state has the undoubted and exclusive right of jurisdiction and pre-emption to all the lands lying west of the state of Pennsylvania, and east of the river Mississippi, and extending throughout from the latitude 41° to latitude 42° 2′ north, by virtue of the charter granted by king Charles the second, to the late colony, now state of Connecticut, bearing date the 23d day of April, Anno Domini 1662; which claim and right they are determined to assert and maintain;

I DO therefore, at the desire and request of the said legislature, hereby publish, proclaim, and make known their resolution, assertion, and determination, to all people whomsoever it may concern: And I do also, by this my proclamation, strictly forbid all persons whatever from entering upon or settling within the territory so claimed and asserted, without special licence and authority therefor, first had and obtained from the general assembly of this state, as they would wish to avoid the pains, penalties, and forfeitures, to which they may in such case expect to be exposed.

Given under my hand and seal at Lebanon, in the state of Connecticut, this 15th day of November, Anno Domini 1783.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

[The printers in the several states are requested to insert the foregoing proclamation in their papers for the information of the public.]

To the PUBLIC.

THERE has been an advertisement published in several news-papers, by Roger Fursdon, proposing to erect a machine for spinning of cotton. There is reason to apprehend that but few persons have paid much attention to this subject, although it is an unquestionable fact, that spinning of cotton by machines is in England brought to great perfection, and that the ingenious author of this invention hath, in a few years, from being a poor man become immensely rich.

The subscriber has frequently conversed with the above named Roger Fursdon, and has no doubt, but that he fully understands the art of constructing those machines, and from sufficient testimonials which the said Roger Fursdon hath put into his hands, does believe he hath made considerable improvements thereon, he being the only person yet known that hath ever been able to spin wool on them.

There is nothing wanting at this time to establish the cotton manufactory in America, but a sufficient quantity of yarn to begin with, and the quantity that may be spun in the way proposed is inconceivably great, equal to any demand whatever: it may not be improper, to give a general idea of the out lines of the machinery, the expence in constructing it, the quantity of cotton that may be spun, and the profits arising therefrom.

The whole operation of carding, roping, spinning, and reeling, is done by machinery.

The plan proposed is, to build a house large enough to enclose 16,000 spindles, with the other movements requisite to keep them constantly spinning; this will require a building of about 50 feet by 100 feet, and five stories high; it must be erected on a constant stream of water, equal to that which is necessary to drive a common grist mill: this building and machinery, for one third the full complement of spindles (as it may be sufficient to begin with one third) will cost about £.9000, to this add £.11.0 0 more to carry on the business, which makes a capital of £.20,000. It should be noted, that any addition of spindles afterwards is by no means in proportion to the above expence, as the same building will include the whole, and the main movements or running gear are the same for one third of the spindles as for the whole.

The following will be the expence attending 5333 spindles:

Ten men including overseer, clerk, and mechanics, their wages on an average, suppose 12s per day,	£. 6 0 0
Eighty three women to attend the machinery, at 3/6 per day,	£.14 10 6
One hundred and thirty four children, from eight to ten years of age, at 2/6 per day,	£.16 15 0
The whole daily expence will be	£.37 5 6

The quantity of yarn that will be spun and prepared for the weaver by the above number of spindles, 1000 lbs. per day, including all the variety used in the cotton manufacture at Manchester, in England, which, on an average, will be worth six shillings per pound at the lowest computation, from which deduct two shillings per pound for the price of the cotton, and the daily expence in spinning as above, there remaineth then a neat profit of £ 162 14 6 per day, or £.48,800 per annum.

The above calculation is only for one third the complement of spindles that might be included in the building above described, and if there be no error in the calculation, as there is reason to believe there is none, which will reduce the profits, how prodigiously great would they be if the full number of 16,000 spindles were complete? The profits then would be upwards of £.146,400 per annum! An object well worthy the attention of our monied men.

A capital sufficient to begin with one third or one fourth of the above number of spindles must be great; it is therefore propoled to form a large company for the purpose. The subscriber would be glad to converse with any person inclined to be concerned therein, in order that a well digested plan may be laid for executing the design.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Philadelphia, January 10.

*** No mail has arrived either from the northward or southward since yesterday week.*

Anne-Arundel county, December 16, 1783.

To be SOLD at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 31st day of January, 1784, if fair, if not the Monday following,

A VALUABLE tract of land lying at the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, containing upwards of 400 acres, about four miles from Herring bay, and three miles from Lyon's-creek, on Patuxent river, a healthy situation and fine water; the soil is equal to any land in the neighbourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood, and it is well timbered; the improvement are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, milk house overseer's house, negro quarters, two tobacco houses, with two good apple orchards, and a peach orchard, &c. the plantation all under good fence and in fine order for cropping. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale. Six months credit will be given for one third, and one year's credit for the other third of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest from the day of sale with approved security.

At the same time and place will be sold by public sale some valuable slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, the stock, cattle, horses, hogs sheep, &c. for ready money.

1

Annapolis, January 25, 1784.

THE above advertisement being handed to the public without a signature, and the time too near at hand for due notice of the sale, I postpone it till the first day of March next, when all gentlemen inclined to purchase may depend on the strictest attendance until the sale be finished. SAMUEL LEWIN.

Annapolis, January 14, 1784.

To be RENTED, the following rooms and other conveniences in the house of Mr Maw, lately occupied by Mr George Ranken, deceased,

FOUR very convenient rooms up stairs, two of them have fire places, the use of the kitchen, a cellar, yard, and garden For terms apply to

MARY RANKEN.

The subscriber also intends to open a school in February next, for the instruction of young ladies in reading and needle work; she will take in any kind of plain and lace work, and trusts her particular care and attention thereto, will merit every favour the public may please to honour her with.

2

M. R.

January 17, 1784.

To be SOLD, for crop tobacco, at public vendue, at the late dwelling plantation of James Leatch, deceased, near Lyon's creek, in Calvert county, on Monday the 13th day of February next,

A NUMBER of valuable country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. Eighteen months credit will be given if required, on giving bond with good security

2 STEPHEN STEWARD.

THERE is at Mrs. Pemberton's plantation, on West river, a case of PHYSIC imported in the Nonsuch, Marked W M, No. 2. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take it away.

2 w 3 EDWARD HALL.

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.

TAKEN up in the mouth of Patapsco-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from

15 RICHARD SPRIGG.

Cæcil county, Maryland, October 15, 1783.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at the session which shall happen after this advertisement is published two months agreeable to the resolve of the said assembly, for leave to bring in a bill to secure and establish a title in the subscriber to part or parcels of two tracts of land called Holland's and Heath's Adventure, lying and being in Cæcil county, in the state of Maryland, and which said lands have been conveyed to the subscriber by John Ewing, by deed of conveyance and sale, bearing date the 27th of December, 1773.

5 JAMES GALLESPY.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to

5 JOHN CRISALL.

Treasury-office, Annapolis, January 10, 1784.

AGREEABLE to an additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the liquidation and payment of debts against persons convicted of treason, passed at November session, 1783; Notice is hereby given to all persons, creditors of the above description of men, to bring into the treasury-office their several and respective claims on or before the first of October next, otherwise they will be precluded of a dividend of such person's estate in case the same shall be insufficient to discharge all the just debts that may come against said estate.

3 THOMAS HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.

Baltimore, January 1, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to Messrs. Speirs, French, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, for dealings at any of their stores on the western shore, that I am fully empowered to receive the debts due said company, and shall constantly attend here for that purpose; those who have it not in their power to pay at present, I expect will *at least* come and renew their obligations.

3 ARCHIBALD MONCRIEFF.

Charles county, January 1, 1784.

On Tuesday the 10th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale by public vendue,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, containing about 580 acres. Those who incline to view the land will be shewn it any time before the day of sale. Immediate possession will be given, and credit for three years, upon the punctual payment of one third annually.

S. HANSON, of Samuel.

N. B Should not the land be sold it will be rented on the same day to the highest bidder, and three negroes may be had with the plantation, if required. If the land should be either sold or rented, there will be exposed to sale all kinds of stock and plantation utensils. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

3

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

POCKET BIBLES,
Blank books of various sizes,
Wafers, black and red wax,
Ink stands and chests,
Black lead pencils,
Quills, ink-powder,
Gilt letter paper,
Pocket books, and
Playing cards.

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

5

December 8, 1783.

THE estate of Thomas Purnell Sturgis, of Worcester county, being indebted more than the personal estate will pay; the subscribers intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act to empower them to sell the real estate of the said Thomas Purnell Sturgis, to enable them to pay off the debts. w 8

5 ZADOCK SELBY, *executor*,
MARY HALL, *executrix*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition before the next general assembly for the purpose of obtaining a patent for a tract of land lying in Talbot county, called Soldier's Delight.

6 EDWARD LLOYD.

Just published and to be sold at the Printing-office,
[*Price One-Sixth of a Dollar.*]

A
REPLY
TO A
PAMPHLET,
ENTITLED,
CONSIDERATIONS
ON THE
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